PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

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NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL
OF COPIES OF TRANSLATION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT
ON PATENTABILITY
(CHAPTER I OR CHAPTER II
OF THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY)

(PCT Rules 44bis.3(c) and 72.2)

To:

Global Intellectual Property

1.7. Aug. 2006

BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
67056 Ludwigshafen 1. AST
ALLEMAGNE

2. RCF

Date of mailing (day/month/year)
03 August 2006 (03.08.2006)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 000054953

International application No. PCT/EP2004/011025

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION

International filing date (day/month/year) 02 October 2004 (02.10.2004)

Applicant

BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT et al

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1. Transmittal of the translation to the applicant.

The International Bureau transmits herewith a copy of the English translation of the international preliminary report on patentability (Chapter I).

The International Bureau transmits herewith a copy of the English translation of the international preliminary report on patentability (Chapter II).

2. Transmittal of the copy of the translation to the designated or elected Offices.

The International Bureau notifies the applicant that copies of that translation have been transmitted to the following designated or elected Offices requiring such translation:

None

The following designated or elected Offices, having waived the requirement for such a transmittal at this time, will receive copies of that translation from the International Bureau only upon their request:

AE, AG, AL, AM, AP, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EA, EC, EE, EG, EP, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OA, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

3. Reminder regarding translation into (one of) the official language(s) of the elected Office(s).

The applicant is reminded that, where a translation of the international application must be furnished to an elected Office, that translation must contain a translation of any annexes to the international preliminary report on patentability (Chapter II).

It is the applicant's responsibility to prepare and furnish such translation directly to each elected Office concerned within the applicable time limit (Rule 74.1). See Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide for further details.

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Authorized officer

Ellen Moyse

Facsimile No. +41 22 338 82 70

Facsimile No. +41 22 338 82 70

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter I of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Rule 44bis)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 0000054953	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See item 4 below		
International application No. PCT/EP2004/011025	International filing date (day/month/year) 02 October 2004 (02.10.2004)	Priority date (day/month/year) 09 October 2003 (09.10.2003)		
International Patent Classification (8th edition unless older edition indicated) See relevant information in Form PCT/ISA/237				
Applicant BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT		·		

1.	This international preliminary in International Searching Author	report on patentability (Chapter I) is issued by the International Bureau on behalf of the ity under Rule 44 bis.1(a).
2.	This REPORT consists of a total	al of 9 sheets, including this cover sheet.
		rence to the written opinion of the International Searching Authority should be read as a reference report on patentability (Chapter I) instead.
3.	This report contains indications	relating to the following items:
	Box No. I	Basis of the report
	Box No. II	Priority
	Box No. ΠΙ	Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
	Box No. IV	Lack of unity of invention
	Box No. V	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
	Box No. VI	Certain documents cited
	Box No. VII	Certain defects in the international application
	Box No. VIII	Certain observations on the international application
4.		ommunicate this report to designated Offices in accordance with Rules 44bis.3(c) and 93bis.1 but makes an express request under Article 23(2), before the expiration of 30 months from the priority
	,	
		Data of iggraphs of this report

27 July 2006 (27.07.2006)

Ellen Moyse

Authorized officer

e-mail: pt05@wipo.int

Facsimile No. +41 22 338 82 70 Form PCT/IB/373 (January 2004)

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes

1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

Translation From the INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY (PCT Rule 43bis.1) See Form PCT/ISA/210 Date of mailing (day/month/year) (sheet 2) Applicant's or agent's file reference FOR FURTHER ACTION 0000054953 See paragraph 2 below International filing date (day/month/year) Priority date (day/month/year) International application No. 09.10.2003 02.10.2004 PCT/EP2004/011025 International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC A01N43/90 Applicant BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT This opinion contains indications relating to the following items: Box No. I Basis of the opinion Box No. II Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability Box No. III Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial Box No. V applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement Box No. VI Certain documents cited Box No. VII Certain defects in the international application Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application FURTHER ACTION If a demand for international preliminary examination is made, this opinion will be considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority ("IPEA") except that this does not apply where the applicant chooses an Authority other than this one to be the IPEA and the chosen IPEA has notified the International Bureau under Rule 66.1bis(b) that written opinions of this International Searching Authority will not be so considered. If this opinion is, as provided above, considered to be a written opinion of the IPEA, the applicant is invited to submit to the IPEA a written reply together, where appropriate, with amendments, before the expiration of 3 months from the date of mailing of Form PCT/ISA/220 or before the expiration of 22 months from the priority date, whichever expires later. For further options, see Form PCT/ISA/220. For further details, see notes to Form PCT/ISA/220. Authorized officer Name and mailing address of the ISA/EP Facsimile No. Telephone No.

International application No.

PCT/EP2004/011025

Box	c No. I	Basis of this opinion
1.	With filed	regard to the language, this opinion has been established on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
		This opinion has been established on the basis of a translation from the original language into the following language . which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under
		Rule 12.3 and 23.1(b)).
2.		regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application and necessary to the claimed antion, this opinion has been established on the basis of:
	a.	type of material
		a sequence listing
		table(s) related to the sequence listing
	b.	format of material
		in written format
		in computer readable form
	c.	time of filing/furnishing
		contained in the international application as filed.
		filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
		furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search.
3.		In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table(s) relating thereto has been filed or
		furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.
4.	Addi	tional comments:

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Box No. H	Priority
1. The foll	owing document has not yet been furnished:
× (0	py of the earlier application whose priority has been claimed (Rule $43bis.1$ and $66.7(a)$).
tra	instation of the earlier application whose priority has been claimed (Rule $43bis.1$ and $66.7(b)$).
	ently it has not been possible to consider the validity of the priority claim. This opinion has nevertheless been established on aption that the relevant date in the claimed priority date.
	inion has been established as if no priority had been claimed due to the fact that the priority claim has been found invalid 13bis.1 and 64.1). Thus for the purposes of this opinion, the international filing date indicated above is considered to be the date.
3. Additional ob	servations, if necessary:

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YES
NO NO
YES
NO NO
YES
NO NO

2. Citations and explanations:

Reference is made to the following prior art documents (D1-D7) which are cited in the international search report:

✓D1: EP 0 988 790 A

√D2: WO 98/46607 A

 V_{D3} : DEBIEU DANIELE ET AL: "The hydroxyanilide fenhexamid, a

new sterol biosynthesis inhibitor fungicide efficient against the plant pathogenic fungus Botryotinia

fuckeliana (Botrytis cinerea)" PEST MANAGEMENT SCIENCE,

vol. 57, no. 11, November 2001 (2001-11), pages

1060-1067

√D4: US 5 593 996 A

 \checkmark ,D5: US 6 268 371 B1

 $\sqrt{p6}$: EP 0 626 135 A

√D7: EP 1 064 846 A

Novelty

The subject matter of claims 1-9 is novel (PCT Article 33(1) and (2)).

The subject matter of the independent claim 1 are fungicidal mixtures for controlling rice pathogens, comprising fenhexamid and a specific fungicidal triazolopyrimidine (herein below referred to as TPI) in a synergistically effective amount. The remaining independent claims 4, 8 and 9 are directed at a method of controlling rice-pathogenic harmful fungi using such a mixture, seed

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Box No. V

Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

resulting from such a method which comprises such a mixture, and to the use of the two compounds for the preparation of compositions for controlling rice-pathogenic harmful fungi.

None of the abovementioned prior art documents discloses the specific mixtures which are the subject matter of the present application.

D1 (see the passages cited in the international search report) discloses synergistic mixtures of triazolopyrimidines of a general formula, which also covers TP1, with other fungicides, among which also fenhexamid. The preferred azolopyrimidines A, B and C, which are also used in examples (herein below referred to as TPa, TPb and TPc) are the 6-(2-Cl-6-F-phenyl), the 7-(2,2,2-trifluoroethylamino) and the 7-(1,1,1-trifluoropropyl-2-ylamino) analogue of TP1. In the example (D1, example 26), TPc, the comparative substance of the present application, is used together with fenhexamid against Blumeria graminis in barley.

D2 (see the passages cited in the international search report) discloses inter alia specifically the compound TP1 (exemplary compound 2). The compound is compared with TPa with regard to its activity against powdery mildew on grapevines and found to be superior. The possibility of mixing it with other fungicides, among which fenhexamid is also mentioned, with the possibility of achieving a synergistic effect is mentioned, but not carried out.

D3 (see the passages cited in the international search report) discloses that fenhexamid is a fungicide which is particularly suitable for controlling *Botrytis* and related pathogens such as *monilinia* and *sclerotinia* and which acts by inhibiting the synthesis of sterols.

D4 (see the passages cited in the international search report) discloses certain fungicidal triazolopyrimidines, among which also TPa. The activity against *Pyricularia oryzae* on rice is demonstrated (see D4, examples 225 and 226).

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Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

D5 (see the passages cited in the international search report) discloses synergistic mixtures of triazolopyrimidines which are known, inter alia, from D4, with melanin biosynthesis inhibitors such as carpropamid, pyroquilon and fenoxanil. These mixtures are particularly effective against rice pathogens (Pyricularia oryzae, Rhizoctonia solani and Cochliobolus miyabeanus, which causes brown spot disease). The preferred compounds, which are referred to in D5 as azolopyrimidines A, C and D, are the abovementioned TPa, TPb and TPc, respectively.

D6 (see the passages cited in the international search report) discloses synergistic fungicidal mixtures which contain fenhexamid together with another fungicide selected from an enumeration which, however, does not comprise a triazolopyrimidine.

Finally, D7 (see the passages cited in the international search report) discloses synergistic mixtures of the fungicide iminoctadine together with fenhexamid.

Inventive step

The subject matter of claims 1-9 involves an inventive step (PCT Article 33(1) and (3)).

In the light of the description and of the closest prior art of the cited document D1, the problem on which the application is based can be seen in the provision of synergistic mixtures of triazolopyrimidines with other fungicides which are suitable for controlling rice pathogens, i.e. which combine a high systemicity with a good activity against pathogens such as *Pyricularia oryzae*, *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*.

The proposed solution is characterized by the use of the specific triazolopyrimidine TP1 in combination with fenhexamid.

In the light of the above prior art, this combination is no obvious solution to the problem.

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Box No. V

Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

D1 proposes mixtures of triazolopyrimidines of a general formula which encompasses not only TPa, TPb and TPc, but also TP1, with fenhexamid. This document specifically discloses the mixture with the triazolopyrimidine TPc. The cited prior art document does not expressly mention the use for controlling rice pathogens. However, the triazolopyrimidines of the general formula are known from the prior art document D4 as being effective against rice pathogens; for example, this prior art document demonstrates the activity of TPa (compound 139 in D4) against *Pyricularia oryzae* by way of example (see example 226).

D5 (see hereinabove) discloses synergistic mixtures, of such triazolopyrimidines, among which, again, TPa and the TPc which is used in the present application as comparative substance, with other fungicides. These mixtures are effective in particular against rice pathogens such as *Pyricularia oryzae*, *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Cochliobolus miyabeanus*.

D2 emphasizes that the 6-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)triazolopyrimidines (such as, for example, TP1) which are disclosed in this prior art document have an increased systemicity and fungitoxic effect against rice pathogens in comparison with the triazolopyrimidines known from D4 (such as, for example, TPa and TPc) (see D2, page 7, lines 9-11). The good activity, specifically of TP1, against Pyricularia oryzae (= Pyricularia grisea f. sp. oryzae, teleomorph: Magnaporthe gr. f. sp. oryzae) and Rhizoctonia solani is demonstrated with reference to examples (see D2, table II).

D2 also proposes a mixture with other fungicides, among which fenhexamid, which might possibly lead to a synergistic effect (see the passages of the prior art document D2 which are cited in the search report).

However, in order to arrive at the combination according to the invention, starting from D1, it is necessary to replace not only one of the triazolopyrimidines preferred therein, for example TPc, specifically by TP1, which is mentioned in D2 besides other triazolopyrimidines, but also to choose, for this replacement, the combination with fenhexamid among all combinations mentioned in D1. Faced with the task of providing compositions for controlling rice

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pathogens, this choice is not obvious.

Fenhexamid is not known as being particularly effective against such pathogens, but is generally used as agent for controlling <code>Botrytis</code> (grey mould), for example on grapevines, and related pathogens such as <code>Monilinia</code> and <code>Sclerotinia</code> (see for example what is said in D3). While D6 also mentions <code>Cochliobolus</code> as pathogen which can be controlled with the mixtures in D6, the mixtures are only tested against <code>Botrytis</code> in beans and <code>Leptosphaeria</code>, <code>Erysiphe</code> and <code>Pyrenophora</code> in wheat and barley.

Characteristically, the synergistic mixtures in D7 are only tested against grey mould in cucumbers.

The proposed solution of combining the triazolopyrimidine TP1 with fenhexamid is therefore not obvious.

Industrial applicability

The subject matter of claims 1-9 is considered to be industrially applicable (PCT Article 33(1) and (4)).